

The Daily Gazette

UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES WOLF. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad space and duration, and Rate. Includes rates for 1 square 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and for 1/2 square, 1/4 square, and 1/8 square.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- DAY & CO. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street. Jan14dtf
- I. O. O. F. Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. Jan14dtf
- KNOWLTON & JACKSON. Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. A. A. JACKSON. Jan14dtf
- JOHN WINANS. Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. Jan14dtf
- J. W. D. PARKER. Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street. May14dtf
- M. B. JOHNSON. District Office over Money & Bro's Bookstore, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. Apr14dtf
- VILLARD MERRILL. Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block Janesville, Wisconsin. Apr14dtf
- G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D. Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods north of Milwaukee depot. Jan14dtf
- DR. B. F. PENDLETON. Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms on the north of Money & Bro's, Main street, Janesville, Wis. Apr14dtf
- SANFORD A. HUDSON. Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. Jan14dtf
- H. A. PATTERSON. Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. May14dtf
- DOCTOR W. AMER. Office over Mr. Atter's harness shop first door east of the post office. Residence on the north of Money & Bro's, Main street, two blocks east of the Baptist Church. 2414dtf
- ELDRIDGE & PEASE. Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers' Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. S. PEASE. B. S. PEASE. Jan14dtf
- NOAH NEWELL. Wholesale and Retail Bookstore and Stationery, Lappin's Block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. Jan14dtf
- S. P. COLE, M. D. Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store. Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church. Jan14dtf
- NEW YORK CASH STORE. M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Lamps, Candles, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 2414dtf
- BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS. Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. Jan14dtf
- G. T. COLE. Teacher of Singing, Organ, Violoncello, Harmony and Through Bass. Applications can be made at Mr. Wilson's music store and at Mr. Deane's hat store. Oct14dtf
- W. ROBINSON. Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings. Together with interior drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, etc., furnished. Also, contracts for the erection of buildings. Office in Lappin's Block. Jan14dtf

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

- L. O. S. Brown Windsor Soap, Bazar's Brown Windsor Soap, Mangel & Country's Soap, Hillyer's Soap, Woodley's Honey Soap, Harrison's Rose, Honey, Balm, Perfumery, and Cologne, etc., for sale at low prices. Also, a large stock of Groceries, such as Rice, Beans, Sugar, etc., for sale at low prices. Jan14dtf

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS!

We have, in addition to our stock of Drugs, Medicines, etc., a complete assortment of Pure Old Wines and Liquors!

of all kinds, which we keep only for Medicinal Purposes and for the use of those who are afflicted with various ailments. Apply for further information at No. 2 Hyatt House Block, of the kind can be afforded. A. PALMER & SON. Drug and Tea Store, West Milwaukee St. Janesville, September 5th, 1861. Jan14dtf

WANTED!

Recruits for the 5th Regiment of Infantry of the

REGULAR ARMY!

The 5th Regiment offers superior inducements to all patriotic men. They are being sent from the moment of their enlistment of Good Pay, Clothing, and being commended by Experienced Officers. Terms of enlistment, THREE YEARS.

Pay per Month, \$15, \$15, \$15.

In case a soldier becomes disabled, he is sure of a good home at the Soldier's Rest, or a Pension for Life. Apply for further information at No. 2 Hyatt House Block, of the kind can be afforded. A. PALMER & SON. Drug and Tea Store, West Milwaukee St. Janesville, September 5th, 1861. Jan14dtf

Piano Forte and Organ!

MRS. S. FOORD. Will be happy to give instruction to those who

Piano Forte and Organ Music.

Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residence on Jackson street, three doors south of the Methodist church. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils if desired. Janesville, Feb. 21, 1861. Feb14dtf

WARRANTED FOR SALE

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W. H. T. the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Bots (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Cost, and Time Worn. Lists testimonials from various farmers in Rock County, including James Wright, Henry Wright, Michael Mims, J. F. Antisell, etc.

NOTICE TO MILITARY OFFICERS!

RECEIVED this day by Express, a splendid assortment of

Fine Blue Cloths,

FINE MILITARY SUITS,

from which we are getting up suits in a

SUPERIOR STYLE

to anything to be found in this market at any other place. In a few days we shall be in receipt of some

Heavy Blue Cloths

Fatigue Suits and Overcoats.

Also received this day,

Shoulder Straps, Buzes, &c.

Oct. 25th, 1861. SMITH & BOSTWICK. Oct14dtf

WINE AND LIQUORS

WHEELER'S

CONSTANTLY on hand the most reliable and

these goods are all brought to you to a wholesale house, and consequently were shipped in the original packages, and many articles, such as wine, are imported in less than 100 gallon packages, and small dealers cannot buy them in so large quantities, consequently if you want

Wine and Liquors

go to Wheeler's, you will get the complete, and any one wanting a pure article can depend on getting it there. The stock consists in part of Fine Old

Cognac and Rochelle Brandy,

HOLLAND GIN,

Superior Article of Old Gin,

WEST INDIA RUM,

and various kinds.

Fine Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies,

RYE WHISKY, LOW PRICED, THAT IS PURE,

Pure Juice of Sweet Sherry, Madeira, &c.

CURRENT WINE

from one to eight years old.

GRAND FINE WINE AND LIQUORS,

of all kinds, which have been bottled in the store eight years, and short everything in this line all for "Medicinal Purposes."

Also, a large stock of

French Brandy, Cognac, Champagne, etc., for sale at low prices. Jan14dtf

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NEW DEAL

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with the

reductions to which the makers and producers of the country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED SUGARS,

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We will sell all kinds of

DAILY GAZETTE.

Thoughts for Young Men.

For the Daily Gazette.

Intellectual Culture.

A mind untaught, uncultivated, is like a

field poorly tilled—very much like the

premises of the sluggard, overgrown and

choked with rank weeds, briars and thorns.

Our intellectual faculties were conferred

upon us for wise and noble purposes. And

while we neglect to improve them, we are

disregarding the bountiful Giver of all

good things, and are at the same time do-

ing ourselves a great injury. We should

make the most and the best we can of life.

But he who smothers his intellect does not

more than half live. To feed and clothe

the body is not enough. This is essential,

to be sure; but if we stop here, and make

no provision for the sustenance and growth

of the dwelling spirit, we are surely dwarf-

ed in our manhood, and come far short of

answering the noble purpose of our being.

God would not have created us with a phys-

ical and mental organism, in order that we

should nourish the one and starve the other.

The evident design is that we should

have a due regard for both—that while we

aim to be "strength seekers" in order to

preserve bodily health and vigor, we should

at the same time provide a healthful alim-

ent for the mind. It were well for us to

consider that the mere animal enjoyments

of existence are far from being the highest

and purest blessings which are vouchsafed

us. Among the higher joys of life, intel-

lectual attainments must be regarded as oc-

cupying a prominent place. It cannot be

denied that the growth of the mental fac-

ulties, in connection, of course, with moral

culture—a topic on which I shall not fail

to offer some remarks, forms in great mea-

sure the basis of rational enjoyment. It is

on this ground that we should institute, en-

courage and support free schools, and all

other efficient agencies and instrumental-

ities throughout the length and breadth of

our favored land. No amount of worldly

goods can compensate for the lack of know-

ledge. Gold and silver are not commensu-

rate with intellectual and moral wealth.

And in this latter half of the nineteenth

century, with such abundant facilities for

the vigorous expansion of the intellectual

life, popular ignorance is quite inexcus-

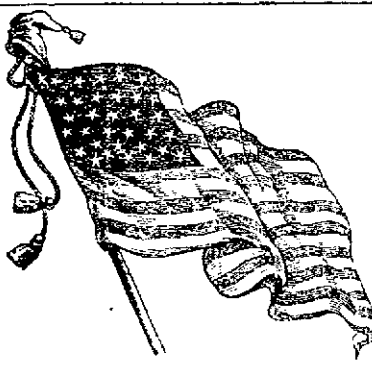
able. Notwithstanding these floods of light,

however, many are content to grope in com-

parative darkness.

— W. —

GOLD FOR JEWELRY.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Lesson from the Enemy.

It is lawful to be taught by your foe, says the old Latin proverb, and just now the rebels are pointing us a most instructive lesson. We find it in the Richmond Dispatch of the 2d of January, where that paper is discussing the imminent and awful danger from which, in its view, the south has just escaped. It says:

"The developments of the last four weeks of the war have been the most remarkable that have occurred during its entire progress. The beginning of December saw the Yankees in full force, apparently ready for decisive battle at all the important points of the frontier. On the Potomac they had the best appointed army on the continent, stated on their own authority to be two thousand strong. In Kentucky they had masses together of immense forces of thirty to fifty thousand each, which menaced Columbus and Bowling Green, and all indications pointed with certainty to an immediate advance upon our lines, at a time when we were weak and were poorly able to withstand assault from heavy columns. Zollcofer was pressed before Cumberland Gap by a force more than double his own; Pound Gap was at the mercy of Nelson, having only a thousand men to oppose against ten thousand; Rosecrans was on the Gauley with an army which he now confesses to have been fifty thousand strong, against Floyd, having only twenty-three hundred; Reynolds was on Cheat Mountain with five thousand, opposed by Johnson with only twelve or fourteen hundred; and Sherman had succeeded in landing fifteen or twenty thousand men at Beaufort, while we had in that region at the time but a few thousand forces, little better than militia, poorly provided with arms and ammunition. And to crown all, the splendid weather invited them to the charge.

"Then was presented the golden opportunity which every one of these troops, bold, effective bodies, stricken thus simultaneously by all their armies, could not have failed to crush our strength in several quarters, and put a gloomy face upon our affairs. Success at Columbus and Bowling Green would have been almost annihilating to our fortunes in the west. Success at Cumberland and Pound Gaps would have cut our connections with Tennessee and Kentucky irrevocably. Success in capturing our army in the Kanawha would have laid open all middle Western Virginia next spring to the easy invasion of the enemy. A victory at Beaufort upon the Chesapeake and Savannah railroad would have separated those two cities, and cut our army of the seaboard in two.

"But the enemy have let the golden opportunity slip through their fingers. They have allowed us time to make good our defenses in every threatened quarter. The energy of the southern people has been aroused by the imminent danger, and we are now safe in every point where before we were so vulnerable. Our danger is passed, and we are now at liberty to speculate upon the blindness or imbecility which prevented the enemy from using an opportunity which will never return to him."

When the people who furnish the means of our immense armaments at a cost unheard of in the history of the world, complain at the deliriousness of military commanders and the loss of precious time and opportunities, while the gigantic expenses of the war are continued, they are told they are meddling with matters in which they have no right to interfere; or when their representatives in congress seek to ascertain who is responsible for murderous blunders, or express a natural indignation at manifest stupidity or suspected treachery, they are met with official insolence or courtly indifference. Such taunts as those of the Dispatch are hard to bear, especially when there is so much truth in them.

Representative Hanchett, of this district, voted against the resolution adopted by the house, that the answer of General McClellan to the Ball's Bluff affair is not responsive and satisfactory. McClellan said that an inquiry into the subject would, at this time, be injurious to the public service. Mr. Hanchett approves of that answer by his vote. His colleagues voted in favor of the house resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 79 to 54.

Did it ever occur to those who are "blowing" against the democrats, that to withdraw the democratic support of this war, would dash the whole government to pieces in a single month? This is a fact, and still some republican statesmen are constantly finding fault with the war the powers that be do things, are spitting forth their bile at the "secession demagogues." The time will come when these flimsy politicians will be tried by their own standard. —Madison Patriot.

Has it ever occurred to the Patriot that if all whom it characterizes as abolitionists should withdraw from the support of the war, the government would last less than a month? The fact is, the Patriot is so intent on re-organizing its party that it has lost sight of the country.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.—A bill has been introduced into the senate to repeal the personal liberty law, and referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Senators Clark, Keogh and Hazletine, the two former are democrats and the latter a republican.

We have no fear that our legislature will commit any such folly as to repeal the law in question. A concession which was refused before the rebellion will hardly be granted now.

The House Investigations.

A good point has been carried in the house, in the adoption of Mr. Conkling's resolution of inquiry as to the disaster at Ball's Bluff. In discussing the same, on the 6th inst., Mr. Conkling said:

Suppose the revelation which may now come to light should dim the glory which now hallows the memory of the deceased Senator, that a reason in a great national question why this investigation should be hushed up, and in this respect falsify the truth of history? Suppose, on the other hand, that this brigadier of the regular army, acting in the rank of a major general, commanding a division of thousands of your brave men, charged with their safety, their honor, and their lives—suppose, I say, that such general is a martinet, and not a soldier, and that he is deficient in soldierly ship and loyalty—is that a reason why we should allow this investigation to be throttled? Shall we proclaim indulgence and immunity though the revelations that may be made should soil the glittering plumage of the highest officer in the Republic?

What is the personal fate or personal fame of a dozen generals, in comparison with the preservation and safety of our great army now standing in the field? With six hundred thousand men, more than any army we have ever known, what do we do with; with sixty-three thousand cavalry, all of which were told in July last that he wanted none, and now more than our generals can find a place for—with this vast force we have been for six months hemmed in here. The capital of the country is in a beleaguered state. With this force we now and again make an advance; but as often as we do we are met and outnumbered by superior forces, and each time met with ignominious defeat. This state of things is owing to barbarous negligence or ignorance, and it behooves us to investigate the cause of this, and to hold the parties responsible for this up to public odium. If we cannot have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity, let us have security for the future. If we are to preserve our military prestige, and to hold intact military principles, let us investigate this matter; but if, not, let us introduce into the army the principles of democratic election, and let it be left to a vote of the army what officers they will obey.

Mr. Conkling then gave a detailed narrative of the battle of Ball's Bluff, and closed by saying:

I want it to be distinctly understood, that I push this matter on the attack of the house and the country on several points, each of which call loudly for explanation; if an explanation can be offered. In the first place, the division of Gen. McClellan was on the same side of the river with Leeburg, within a few hours' march, and yet was not employed in the attack; but another division was selected, lying on the opposite side of the Potomac. Secondly, the crossing place selected was one of the worst and most dangerous that could have been found. Thirdly, the means of transportation, inasmuch that means of crossing the river, absolutely indispensable were wholly unprovided, although they might have been easily procured. Fourthly, the number of troops sent over to Ball's Bluff was wholly insufficient, and this though more than the needed number were close at hand. Fifth, no reinforcements reached Col. Baker, although, aside from the command of Gen. McClellan, there were troops and artillery on both sides of the river within four miles of the field of battle. All these grounds of censure may be explainable; if so, it is but just to the living and the dead that an opportunity should be afforded.

THE PROJECTED ATTACK UPON COLUMBUS.—The gunboats are nearly completed, the last finishing touches being all now necessary. The Benton, which will be the flag ship, has had its boiler placed in position, and floats upon the water the most formidable river craft probably ever made. From a trial the car caused by firing on the different boats is so slight as to be hardly perceptible, while the craft can be moved in position easier than was anticipated. They will soon thunder their broadsides before Columbus, and on their effect will hang the fate of the rebel stronghold.

While the federal gunners, under cover of the iron sides, will be working more safely than in casemates, their opponents within open earthworks will be fully exposed to the falling storm of shot and shell. The gunboats are now being armed with the most formidable river craft probably ever made. From a trial the car caused by firing on the different boats is so slight as to be hardly perceptible, while the craft can be moved in position easier than was anticipated. They will soon thunder their broadsides before Columbus, and on their effect will hang the fate of the rebel stronghold.

Although underestimating the struggle necessary to take Columbus would be worse than folly, the opposite view can be rendered still more injurious by embracing the extreme and placing before Union soldiers the prospects of impossible and barely imaginable terrors. Every clump of bushes around Columbus is not a masked battery, and their flying artillery are not 128-pounders, like the "Lady Polk" of Belmont fame, which burst, it will be remembered, some time since, killing so many, and nearly breaching the leg of Sir Bishop, after whose lady it was named.

To show the difficulty of hitting vessels on the river, the case of the Lexington and Coconago, which occurred when I first came to Cairo some months since, will demonstrate. These boats were engaged for three hours and three general batteries, all twenty guns, just above Columbus, and although the commanding was kept up vigorously by the confederates not a single shot took effect. A gunboat, when in action, lies with the bow up stream, in which position it is more motionless and does not sway with the current's action, only the stern's breadth affords an object for its opponent's aim, and at a mile and a half, or even less, this appears small.

At present practice it would be hard to hit a similar target, and in the heat of battle it is much more difficult. So, with all the bragging and taunts of another Massachusetts, the prudent military man will affirm that Columbus can and will be taken. The confederate army now there numbers about thirty thousand strong, and a deserter who came into the lines night before last states that six hundred torpedoes are sunk in the river between Columbus and Memphis. This last story serves to show how credulous a commander would be who should place any reliance upon the men who constantly arrive, proclaiming themselves from the secession army and telling marvelous tales of hit-and-run escapes. —Cairo Cor. St. Louis Republican.

GRAND RAILROAD BALL IN MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "Nearly all the prominent railroad men of this city, with quite a number from Chicago, have united to celebrate Washington's birthday (the 22d of February) by giving a grand ball and festival at Albany Hall, on the evening preceding, or the 21st of February. The tickets have already been printed, and there are upon it between 100 and 200 general managers, all railroad men. The tickets are \$2.00. The supper will be served up at \$2 per couple extra, making \$4 in all. We have only time to allude to the affair, but shall call attention to it again soon."

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.—A bill has been introduced into the senate to repeal the personal liberty law, and referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Senators Clark, Keogh and Hazletine, the two former are democrats and the latter a republican.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

(SYNOPSIS.)
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.

An official dispatch from Col. Garfield confirms the previous reports of the flight of Humphrey Marshall's rebels. Garfield's forces engaged Marshall, 2500 strong, last Thursday, drove them from all their positions excepted at Point to-day. Among the killed, 60. The federal troops took 250 prisoners and some stores. The enemy burned most of his stores and fled precipitately. The house have passed the bill abolishing franking privileges.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.

Two more columns will be moved into Kentucky to-morrow. All the transports have been chartered for that purpose. I am assured from the best authority that troops are on their way here from St. Louis. They will arrive to-night or to-morrow.

Fifty prisoners were taken by Gen. Faine and brought to River Point to-day. Among them is Col. Bird, from whom the rebels give his name. Positive evidence exists that he has contributed \$35,000 to aid the rebellion, and that he voluntarily sent his slaves to work on fortifications.

A nephew of Gen. Polk was arrested yesterday near Louisville, Kentucky, by a scout-party. He had dispatches in his possession to spies.

A reconnaissance was made in the direction of Columbus, from Fort Jefferson, yesterday. They went three miles beyond Elton's Mill, and drove in the rebel pickets. At the same time the gunboats Essex and St. Louis went down the river towards Columbus. At the time the messenger left heavy firing was heard in that direction.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, Jan. 14.

Advices from Havana are to the 7th inst. On the 25th ult. Gen. Prim, after a most onerous mission, left the Havanna, left for Vera Cruz, to take command of the expedition there. He was accompanied by a portion of the French contingent. Several of the English vessels had been at Havana, but had not yet gone to Mexico. The first news from Vera Cruz had been received by a steamer which left there on the 25th.

According to accounts brought down from the interior by Sir Chas. Wyke, the English mission to Mexico is making progress. The Mexicans are making progress in the progress of the allies into the interior. Juarez had issued a temperate proclamation, calling on all parties to unite to repel the invasion, and his call had been almost universally responded to. It was believed over 100,000 men would soon be in the field with one hundred pieces of artillery. Urquiza was preparing to dispute the passes above Vera Cruz with 20,000 men.

Tampico, it is understood, will not be surrendered without a struggle, for which the place is well prepared. It is announced that on the 25th ult. an English steamer sailed from that port for Matamoros under very suspicious circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Special to Times.—The bank presents this morning abandoned the question of finance to a committee of the boards of directors of Boston and Philadelphia, who spent two hours this morning with the committee of ways and means of the house. The formation of a practicable scheme advances rapidly, and may now be considered settled.

The President to-day nominated Thomas F. Meagher and James Shields to be brigadier generals.

The judiciary committee of the house resolved unanimously, to-day, to report a bill repealing the law that exempts a man from criminal prosecution for an offense, in regard to which he may have been examined before a congressional committee. It was under this law that Floyd escaped punishment.

Tribune's correspondence.—The senate will probably pass the house bill for the abolition of the franking privilege without delay.

The house judiciary committee stand, in the absence of Mr. Hickman, its chairman, four to four on the bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and the emancipation of their slaves. The bill will not stand thus long.

Neither the president nor the secretary of war, up to today, has received any intelligence respecting the resignation of Gen. Sigel.

World's despatches.—The city is filled with rumors respecting the probable retirement of at least two other members of the cabinet. Hon. G. B. Smith, secretary of the interior, and Hon. M. Smith, postmaster general, are the gentlemen indicated. Mr. Smith, who enjoys in high degree the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, will, it is said, assume one of the vacant seats in the supreme court, while Mr. Blair will decline any other appointment at the hands of the president. People who profess to know, say an unguarded letter to Gen. Fremont, in which Gen. Scott and other high officials are criticized, is at the bottom of this matter. Mr. Holt may fill Mr. Smith's place, and Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, Mr. Blair's, but nobody knows anything about it. Mr. Blair's president has never confidence in Mr. Weller, and it is not to be disturbed. It is said the appointment of Mr. Stanton has Mr. Holt's hearty approval. He was urgent that his friend should be confirmed in the office.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Herald's dispatch.—Notwithstanding the absence of any cause for serious apprehension of a foreign war, it is the desire of the government and of the commanding general, that the militia of all loyal states shall be full and efficiently organized, and in this connection Gen. McClellan strongly urges the organization and practical preparation of artillery corps in all the seaport and lake towns, with a view to have in readiness for any emergency, an efficient body of well drilled artillery for the defence of seaports and coasts. It is designed that these corps shall be provided by the government with guns and equipments, and to be paid by the United States whenever called into actual service.

Among the rumors in circulation, it is whispered that the secretary of the treasury intends to withdraw, and to resume his seat in the United States senate. This is all conjecture.

The rebel batteries on the lower Potomac continue to exhaust large quantities of powder, without effecting anything. The Reliance was fired at 33 times on Monday night, while running down the river from Cockpit Point, and the batteries lower down, but she was not touched. The batteries at Shipping Point and Cockpit Point, kept up a constant fire of shells towards the Maryland shore, this afternoon, which all burst high in the air and did no damage to our forces.

Col. Jas. Kearney, topographical engineer, recently placed on the retired list, died on Friday last, aged 78 years.

The committee appointed to inquire into the matter of fortifying the western lakes and rivers, have got to work at last. So far they have confined on recommending a

fortification at the straits of Mackinac, leaving it to a commission to select the precise locality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The United States Treasury's last weekly statement shows that the total amount on deposit was \$7,700,000, on which drafts had been drawn to the amount of \$6,000,000. The balance fund is \$1,110,200. The available balance in the states under insurrectionary control is stated at \$4,500,000.

House.—Mr. Conway introduced a joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in the department of Kansas.

Lane introduced a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the propriety of establishing a military post at or near Evansville.

Mr. Corning, from the committee on ways and means, reported a joint resolution that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and interest on the national loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation, a tax be imposed, which, with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual sum of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 15.

The Arabia from Liverpool 4th inst., passed Cape Race last night, and a summary of news was obtained. She has two batteries of artillery on board for Halifax. The steamer Anglo Saxon from Portland, and the Glasgow from New York arrived out on the 3d.

Confidence in peace gained strength daily. Consols had advanced to the quotation current before the Great aft. There was a strong conviction that the Europe, due to the departure of the Arabia, would bring a solution of the Mason and Sillid affair.

A suspicious steamer was cruising in the English channel, believed to be the private steamer, more likely the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora. The ship Shepherd had left Liverpool for New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Mr. Rodman, chief clerk of the treasury department, died this morning, after a few days' illness.

The Markets.

New York, Jan. 15.

Flour market less active and scarcely so firm.

Legislative.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Several bills were introduced. Among them one to amend the law regulating printer's fees, and one to prevent the circulation of town, county, city and other orders.

The governor's message was referred. ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Barron's resolution of yesterday, that there be a joint select committee of two members appointed, consisting of two members of the senate and five from the assembly, to whom shall be referred all that portion of the governor's message relating to, and connected with the military operations of the state, the raising of troops, uniforming, subsisting and transporting the same, the negotiation of the war bonds, the expenditure of the same, and all such other matters appertaining to the active military operations of the state. Said committee shall have the full power and authority to send for persons and papers, and to require the attendance and production of witnesses before them, and to procure such aid as shall be absolutely necessary in the prosecution of their labors, was taken up.

Mr. Jussen moved an amendment to add after the last word, "and that the said committee investigate strictly all such expenditures, and all matters appertaining to the active military operations of the state, and report the result of their investigations with all convenient speed; and that the said committee respectfully request ex-Gov. Randall to present his report and vouchers, with regard to the military operations of the state, and the \$10,000 appropriated for extraordinary expenditures, to the legislature, in time to be acted upon by the said committee during the early part of the present session."

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended prevailed.

Mr. Bates introduced a bill to provide for the payment of taxes to counties and cities and to regulate costs in certain cases.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A bill has been introduced into the New York senate providing for the fortification of Cape Vincent, and the Herald's correspondent says that others of the same nature are being prepared, and it will not be long before bills providing for the erection of fortifications at every point of the Canada line will be introduced.

In the Michigan legislature on Thursday, the senate passed a joint resolution instructing our members in congress to use their influence for the passage of a law to punish with death all frauds upon the government.

A GOOD EVENING'S WORK.—The renting of the pews took place in Henry Ward Beecher's church on Tuesday evening, aggregating a sum amounting to \$18,387; \$6,323 of which was for premiums.

CANADA.—The Detroit advertiser publishes a letter from a citizen of Canada, who, it says, has abundant means of knowing the popular sentiment of the province, and who declares that sentiment to be unmistakably against a war with the United States.

GOOD FOR "A WARD."—Artemas Ward in his humorous lecture, speaks of the peace party of the north as a "pitiful set of white-livered wretches, fit for nothing but to carry pepperminut drops to Gen. Price."

An exposition of the finances of Austria has just been published, showing its finances to be in a most hopelessly embarrassed and crippled condition—the deficit for the last and for the current year being estimated at about \$30,000,000 each, on a total income of only about five times the amount.

Col. Arthur Rankin, M. P., of the Lancashire regiment at Detroit, who resigned on prospect of a war with England, has written a letter to the deputy adjutant at Quebec, offering his services to fight against his late associates. He wants to raise a thousand volunteers for that purpose. The Colonel is enthusiastically loyal, and congratulates himself warmly upon being again "under the shelter of that glorious flag which no subject of Her Majesty venerates more earnestly than he does."

PERSONAL.—Major Larrabee has written a letter to the Van Wyck investigating committee denying in toto the charges which it was said were made against him; appended to which is a letter from Col. Cobb, of the fifth regiment, fully exonerating Major Larrabee. It appears also that Mr. Elmore was mistaken when he stated that Colonel Cobb was offered a bribe by a railroad agent, and that he refused to accept it. Colonel Cobb states that he was never approached by any one with an offer of the kind.—Sentinel.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

The Military Committee of the House on Slavery and Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The military committee of the house, to whom were referred all the petitions and resolutions in relation to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, this morning, introduced their chairman, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to report a bill. The committee is composed of Blair, Buffum of Massachusetts, Olin of New York, Wright of Pennsylvania, Richardson of Illinois, McKee, Dunn of Indiana, Wm. Allen of Ohio, Marston of New Hampshire, and Jackson. The two latter did not attend the meetings of the committee. It is understood that the committee agree as to the principles of this bill, but not fully on details. The leading features of the bill are these:

First.—The apportionment of the national tax among the rebel states.

Second.—The charge of each rebel state's portion pro rata on the lots and lands of citizens of said states, according to the valuation thereof under the last census.

Third.—The proclamation of the President on the 22d of February next, to all citizens of the rebel states, to pay the taxes charged on their lands.

Fourth.—The lands of all who fail to pay, after sixty days, shall be liable to be seized, and the title thereof vested in the United States.

Fifth.—The President to appoint three commissioners for each rebel state, to take charge of lands whose title is thus vested in government, and lease or sell the same, as the President may direct; but persons claiming to be loyal, who shall in two years, furnish proof of loyalty, shall receive each from government title to their lands.

Sixth.—These commissioners to receive a salary of \$3,000 each, and to have two clerks at each, at a salary of \$1,000. They shall enter upon duty whenever any county or district of the rebel states is reduced to federal authority by the commanding general.

Seventh.—Personal property of citizens in rebel states to be taken after June next, in default of their payment of the national income tax. Loyal owners to have time for reclamation.

Eighth.—The proceeds of leases or sales of rebel property to be paid into the national treasury.

Ninth.—The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination by commissioners, and certificates of freedom issued.

Tenth.—These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing government lands, or employed by the government in public works, or indentured to an agriculturist or mechanic for a term of five years of all over twenty-one, and until twenty-five years of age of all under twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to government, and to be held in trust for said persons, and to be used in deporting them to their new homes—the employers to feed, clothe and lodge them properly.

Eleventh.—If any state shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken charge of by the United States, and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from rebels. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by government and provided for as such emancipated under this bill.

Twelfth.—The proceeds of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprentices and hired persons, shall create a national fund—one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the federal tax imposed on the rebel states; and one-third to pay loyal owners of emancipated slaves, and the losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion.

Thirteenth.—The president shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or in any of the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement, large enough to which emancipated slaves shall be transferred,—single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres.

The bill contains twenty-three sections, but the foregoing is the substance of the whole. It is well ascertained that the president will approve no measure of emancipation not embracing colonization.

SLANG PHRASES.—The use of slang so prevalent among the half-educated and fast of the community is pretty well hit off in the following paragraphs:

"If you wish to be 'A No. 1 woman,' you have to be 'toe the mark,' and be less 'highfalutin'." "You may bet your head on that." "You may say 'slightly' like 'a martingale,' you may 'spit street' at the rate of ten knots an hour; you may 'talk like a book,' you may dance as if you were on a 'regular break down,' and play the piano 'mighty fine,' but 'I tell you,' you can't come to tea." "You may be handsome, but you can't come in." "You might just as well 'be in' in first as last, and 'abscquatulate,' for you can't put it through." "Any way you can fix it." "If you imagine that you may 'go it while 'you're young, for when you get old you can't,' you don't come it." "By a long chalk." "Own up," now, and 'do the straight thing,' and I'll set you down 'as 'one of the women we read of.' "If you come up to the scratch, why I must 'let you slide.' But if you have a 'sneaking notion' for being a 'regular brick,' there is no other way"—not as you know on, 'no sirree, boss!" "If a young man 'kind of shine up to you,' and you should 'nod to him,' and he should hear you say, 'by the jump,' 'Moss,' or 'by the living jingo,' or 'my goodness,' or 'I vow,' or 'go it Betsey,' I'll hold you honest, or 'I don't see it,' or 'mind your eye,' or 'hit him again,' or 'take me away,' or 'dry up, now,' or 'draw your sled,' or 'out stick,' or 'give him particular fits,' he would pretty certainly 'evaporate.'"

The governor of Tennessee has coerced the "poor whites" into the army till there are not enough left to gather the crops and care for the families. John W. Head, Gallatin lawyer, in command at Fort Donelson, issues a proclamation which says: "You are sharing the fruits of their services, and it is your high and solemn duty to see that the little they have left behind is not sacrificed—that their wives and children are supplied with the necessities of life. I therefore most earnestly entreat you to have their crops garnered, their families furnished with wood, and such other of the necessities of life as they may need. Many of you have a large negro force, whose labor should, in part, be used for the benefit of these men."

The following interesting intelligence is given by the Leeds Mercury of Dec. 14th: "As has been recently stated, the Bailey trade has received a great check; consequently there has been a fall varying amounts like from 20 to 25 per cent in the prices of shoddy—old rags—such material as is largely required in the manufacture of the American army goods."

We commend this piece of news to the special attention of Gen. Meigs. Why not clothe the soldiers of the Union in goods which have no shoddy at all in them?

"Dan," said a little four-year old, "give me six pence to buy a monkey." "We've got one monkey in the house now," replied the oldest fellow. "Is he it, Dan?" "Then give me six pence to buy a monkey," said the little fellow. "The brother," shelled out immediately.

CANADA MISREPRESENTED.—

Shepard, the infamous rebel emissary, who has been editing the Toronto Leader, has withdrawn, and the paper, disavowing his sentiments, denounces that its former utterances have been in the government interest. The Globe says that popular indignation by the Canadian people, who are opposed to war, has brought about this change. The "Canadian people," says the latter influential organ, "do not sympathize with the south, and are not anxious for war with the North."

MARRIED TWICE IN ONE DAY.—A young man named Irvine, of Bloomberg, Pa., being enamored of two young ladies, married them both one evening last week. The girls, of course, were ignorant that they were marrying the same man and at almost the same time, and were greatly distressed when the fact was discovered. Two days afterward the bridegroom was in the county jail.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—McGland and Bendigo, the principal in the late prize fight at Wright's Station, near Chicago, are vigorously preparing for a second encounter, the purse being \$1,200. The former is not satisfied with the defeat he received on that occasion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DONATION VISIT.

A Donation Visit will be given for the benefit of the REV. G. W. LAWRENCE, on the afternoon and evening of Friday, January 24th, 1862, at the BRICK HOUSE, on the JONES STREET. The friends of Mr. Lawrence are respectfully invited to attend, by request of the committee. This visit will be conducted on the same plan as that of last year. J. A. DAWSON, Secy.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

WILL LECTURE AT Leppin's Hall, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 21, 1862, Subject.—The American People, Socially and Politically. TICKETS 25 CENTS, AT THE DOOR.

NOTICE.—Taken up by the subscriber, residing in the city of Janesville, on lands owned by him in said city, on or about the 15th day of January, 1862, a bay horse COIT, about two years old, with a star in his forehead and white upon his hind legs. J. W. PALMER, Dated Janesville, January 14th, 1862.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1892.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
St. Paul, through,	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Omaha and way,	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
St. Paul, through,	6:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
St. Paul, through,	6:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul, via Chicago, leaves Janesville at 8 A. M. on Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and St. Paul, via Chicago, leaves Janesville at 8 A. M. on Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.

J. M. DUNGESS, Postmaster.

County Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14th.

The board met and proceeded to business.

The law for the support of the families of volunteers passed by the last board was referred to the committee on ways and means for revision in some of its details.

R. T. Lawton had leave to withdraw a bill rejected by the last board.

The committee on court expenses reported in favor of allowing witness bills to the amount of \$27.50. Adopted.

Adjourned to nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 15th.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Bills were presented and referred.

The committee on court expenses reported in favor of allowing the bill of the clerk of the circuit court, \$65.55. Adopted.

The committee on justices' and constables' accounts returned several bills for correction in form, and in favor of allowing the bill of S. S. Havens, justice of the peace, at \$57. Adopted.

The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported in favor of allowing the bill of Holt, Bowen & Wilcox, \$50.30, for advertising and printing. Adopted.

The same committee reported against allowing the bill of S. S. Havens for fees in a coroner's inquest, because no affidavit accompanied it. Adopted, and Mr. Havens had leave to withdraw the bill for correction.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to give the committee time for examination.

Bayard Taylor

Is expected to lecture in this city, on Tuesday evening, January 21st, on "The American people, socially and politically." Those who heard Mr. Taylor when he visited this city some seven years ago, will need no invitation to go now. We will only say to all who have not heard Bayard Taylor lecture, (if there are any such,) that they will have great cause for regret if they miss this opportunity.

Received from the Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society of Shopiere, the following articles, for the needy soldiers from Wisconsin: 5 quilts, 5 comfortable, 1 blanket, 10 sheets, 22 pillows, 5 small pillows, 15 pairs pillow cases, 8 cotton flannel shirts, 9 woolen shirts, 1 pair shirts, 5 double gowns, 7 part worn shirts, 7 pairs woolen socks, 9 handkerchiefs, 6 bags dried fruit, 100 yards of Bandages, 1 lot of rags, 5 spoons thread, 2 papers needles, 2 papers pins, 1 box buttons, 3 hanks black thread, 7 towels.

J. M. BURGESS.

Received from the Ladies of Hoosis, Green county, the following articles for the use of Wisconsin Volunteers:

Mrs. M. Brewer, 1 quilt, 2 pillows and 3 pair of socks.

Mrs. Wm. Webb, 1 quilt, 2 pillows, and 1 pair of socks.

Mrs. S. L. Eldred, 1 quilt and 2 pillows.

Mrs. J. Phillips, 1 quilt, 2 pillows, and 1 pair of socks.

Mrs. C. J. Milks, 1 quilt and 2 pillows.

Mrs. Welshons, 1 pillow.

Mrs. D. Gardner, 1 blanket and 2 pillows.

Mrs. Hitchmon, 1 pillow.

JANESVILLE CHAPTER.—A special meeting of this chapter for the installation of officers, and the transaction of important business, will be held at the lodge room to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. All members are notified to attend.

E. LEWIS, H. P.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Rice, Gaul & Rice, having purchased the stock of goods of Chapman & Bro.'s, have made large additions to it, and are conducting a first class establishment. Their advertisement will be found immediately after the local department.

BENEFIT OF MR. RILEY.—Mr. W. H. Riley's benefit takes place to-morrow, Mr. Riley and his company have labored hard to please their audiences, and now that he appeals to them for a benefit, he ought to have a crowd of hearers.

USE CAUTION.—There is no small thing which good housewives should be so cautious about as procuring saleratus. It costs a family but a trifle, therefore they are not always as particular about the quality they get as they should be. Although it does not cost you much to begin with, it may be dear in the end, as impure saleratus is the cause of much disease. Get D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and you will have an article that is perfectly pure, harmless and healthy.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Requisition is issued on the United States quartermaster, for transportation of the 13th regiment from Janesville to Fort Leavenworth, on Saturday, January 18th, 1892, for the 9th regiment from Milwaukee to Fort Leavenworth, on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, and urgent orders have been received for two batteries of Wisconsin artillery wanted at Baltimore, and requisition is issued on the U. States quartermaster for their transportation on Monday next.

N. B. Van Slyke, has resigned as assistant quartermaster general. Resignation is dated January 6th.

STATE AGENTS.—The reform instituted by Gov. Harvey in the matter of "wet nurses" for the regiments can be completed by recalling all now in commission.

DISTURBANCE IN MADISON.—

We hear by a gentleman from Madison that the regiments in Camp Randall have been in a high state of excitement at the cutting off of their extra rations and exclusive privileges. Our readers will remember the fact stated in a debate in the assembly as to the amount and nature of these rations. We learn, on the authority of the gentleman who furnished the information as to the excitement in camp, that wood purchased for the camp has been sawed for the soldiers, and delivered outside the camp ground in order to give somebody a job of hauling it in. Gov. Harvey has shut down on such proceedings, the extra rations and cooking of the food, and is thereby saving \$300 or \$400 expense daily. We hope Gov. Harvey will do his duty fearlessly in stopping such favoritism and in reforming other abuses which need attention. He has commenced well.

The investigation ordered by the legislature into the affairs of Camp Randall probably means something.

Was the legislature actuated by "local jealousy"?

We seldom find any thing in the Milwaukee News to commend, but we shall not quarrel with the following:

A New Thing.—The Madison Journal says there was "a new thing" about the departure of the 12th regiment. No State Agent accompanied it. We presume the agent has passed to its destination quite as expeditiously, comfortably and safely, as any sent forward by Gov. Randall. Gov. Harvey has done right in dispensing with this source of state expense and partisan favoritism. Gov. Randall, who has asked for an investigation, should be invited to explain the necessity of this expense heretofore. If the friends of the ex-Governor have been taking mere pleasure trips at the expense of the state treasury, let us know it.

WISCONSIN MATTERS.—Mr. Sholes writes from Washington to the Milwaukee Sentinel as follows:

"Gov. Barstow has filed with the war department a specific, as well as general and comprehensive denial, in the form of an affidavit, of the testimony of the Van Wyck investigating committee relating to the formation of his military regiment. Many of the developments of that committee are meeting with similar denials, and the prospects are very fair that the public will be vastly puzzled what to believe before the thing is done with."

Four consuls have been, or are about to be, appointed from within the boundaries of Wisconsin, viz: Kraba and Dretzer, (I think the name is), to the ports of Bergen and Porsgreund, in Norway; Col. Van Dor to Tahiti, in the Society Islands; and Hiram Tuttle, to the port of Monte Video, in Uruguay, in South America."

NEGROES OF THE CONTINENT.—It is estimated that there are some 14,000,000 persons of African descent on this continent. In the United States they number 4,600,000, Brazil 4,150,000, Cuba 1,500,000, South and Central American republics 1,200,000, Hayti 2,000,000, British possessions 800,000, French 250,000, Dutch, Danish and Mexican 200,000.

A CONFUSED PEELER.—A charcoal pedlar, who was taken from his cart near Newburyport the other day in an insensible state, and apparently dead from cold, on being thawed out at a neighboring house, says the Newburyport Herald, he opened his eyes, and with a confused look asked if anybody wanted to buy charcoal. That was probably the last thought in his mind before he lost consciousness, and on coming to himself he commenced just where he left off, and was ready for a bargain.

COCOA.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of pulmonary and rheumatic affections. It is not surprising that the remedies often used in such cases, and which are taken in the early stage of the disease, recede almost at once to the "ground" of rheumatism, or, at least, let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be averted.

J. M. BURGESS.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JANUARY 16, 1892.

Receipts of wheat were more liberal to-day, prices under favorable advice from the lake shore, were a trifle better; sales of about 2,000 bushels at 64 1/2c for milling grades and 63 1/2c for shipping, closing firm. Receipts of dressed hogs were fair and market slightly lower; sales of 120 head at a range of \$22.50 to \$23.00 for light and heavy. Other produce unchanged.

WHEAT—white winter grade, good to extra milling spring \$2.40; shipping grades \$2.35; CORN—good request at 12 1/2c for 50 lbs. shelled, and 12 1/2c for 72 lbs. ear.

CATS—killed at 15c per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 32 1/2c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dried at 23 1/2c choice; 15 1/2c for 10 lbs. for common.

LIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 1 1/2c, 1 1/2c, 1 1/2c per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 12 1/2c per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 30 1/2c fair to choice roll.

EGGS—season at 8 1/2c per dozen.

WOOL—in good demand at 23 1/2c for fair to choice clip.

DRESSED HOGS—\$22.00, 20c per 100, for heavy and 22 1/2c for light.

HIDES—green, to 8 1/2c; Dry, 7 1/2c.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 50c; chickens, 45c.

SHEEP FEELS—range from 30c to 60c each.

To Rent.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING House to let in the first Ward. Also, LORINGTON BRICK for sale. Inquire of J. L. CHOPIN, Janesville.

Kerosene Lamp Shades!

A FEW more of those "Bull Run" Lamp Shades received at WHEELLOCK'S, Main Street.

More Kerosene Lamps.

JUST arrived at Wheellock's, and price lower than ever before. New lot of Shades, kerosene lamps, hanging lamps and brackets, kerosene lanterns, and all the latest styles of lamps, at the lowest price. Also, just received, 12 crates new of Crocker and China Ware by last boats. All selling very cheap.

A SIGNED NOTICE.—Jonathan Cory has made an assignment of all his estate to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors. We are requested to publish this notice, and to account and make payment to them.

SIR FISH, Assignee. Center, January 12th, 1892.

JUST received and for sale very low, two hundred Dole County and Lin Salt. Every lot guaranteed fresh. Address Wm. A. PALMER & SON, Janesville.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

Our Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Elihu S. Loring, Union, God and Liberty, The Beautiful Maiden, Just Over the Hill, Mother, Oh Sing of Heaven, Only Waiting, Dixie Land, with brilliant variations, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of

D. D. WILSON, 794 1/2

Sabbath School Libraries.

SINGING BOOKS, Class Books, &c. A very large supply received this day, at

O. J. DEARBORN, Janesville.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

Our Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Elihu S. Loring, Union, God and Liberty, The Beautiful Maiden, Just Over the Hill, Mother, Oh Sing of Heaven, Only Waiting, Dixie Land, with brilliant variations, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of

D. D. WILSON, 794 1/2

Sabbath School Libraries.

SINGING BOOKS, Class Books, &c. A very large supply received this day, at

O. J. DEARBORN, Janesville.

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

at the Store heretofore known as

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM.

Rice, Gaul & Rice

HAVING lately purchased the stock of Chapman Brothers, and to which large additions have been made of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

we are now prepared to offer at

Wholesale and Retail

the best assortment of Goods to be found in Rock county, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our stock consists of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Ready Made Clothing,

Crockery and

Glass Ware,

Yankee Notions,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which will be sold at Small Profits and

For Cash Only.

Our arrangements are such that we shall be

Receiving Weekly,

direct from the New York and other Eastern markets, selections from all the

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

as they appear, which we shall exhibit for sale at a small advance from cost. In order to reduce our stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS

we have

MARKED DOWN

our prices on all of them, the following of which are only a sample:

French Merinoes at 50 cts. per yard,

such as are sold elsewhere at 75c, all of the better grades in like proportion.

Double Fold Printed Merinos

at 75 cts. worth \$1.00. A large assortment of

Parasets, Plain Colored Cassimeres, &c.,

all of which we have reduced in price.

We are now selling the Best Styles of Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific

DELAINEES

At One Shilling and Four Pence per Yard,

which cannot be bought in New York less than 22 or 24 cts. Also a splendid lot of Delainees at 1 shilling per yard, which are worth 20 cts. A lot of

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS AT 10 CTS.

All of the Best Styles of

CALICOS

from 10 to 12 1/2c, which cannot be bought in New York for the same less than 10c.

In Ladies, Misses & Childrens Hoods,

we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment in town. Also,

NUDIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS, MUFFS, &c., &c., &c.

We keep a large stock of

Hosiery & Gloves, Wrappers & Drawers, &c.,

than any other store in town. We have

Ladies' Lisle Gloves at 5 cts. a pair

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves at 25 "

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves at 25 "

Ladies' Super Kid Gloves at 75 "

the same as sold elsewhere at \$1. All kinds of

Merino & Cotton Hosiery

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

DOMESTICS

of all kinds at the lowest figures, nearly all of which were bought before the recent great advance in cotton goods.

Our stock of

Goods for Men's Wear

is complete and comprises some of the best styles of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

LININGS, &c.,

to be found in market.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

which for quality, style and price

Cannot be Beat!

We are selling

Ladies' Lace Gaiters at 50c a pair,

Ladies' Prunell Congress Gaiters at 75c "

Ladies' Calf Boots at 75c "

and all other styles in like proportion. We have a large stock of

Men's Boots

which we are selling at the LOWEST cash prices. We sell for \$2.50, boots which cannot be bought in any other store in Janesville for less than \$3.00. A large lot of

CALF BOOTS, VERY CHEAP.

Boys' Boots at 75 Cents, Worth \$1.25.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!

direct from the manufacturers, enabling us to give

MORE HOOPS AND BETTER HOOPS,

and for less money than any other store in town.

READY MADE CLOTHING

at low figures.

HATS AND CAPS

for Men and Boys in great variety.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE

which we are anxious to decrease and will sell at

PANIC PRICES.

Yankee Notions! Yankee Notions!!

Our stock of

SMALL WARES

is complete and at all times full, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

We invite all to give us a call, as we shall take pleasure in exhibiting our goods, whether you purchase or not.

Jan 22nd-92

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all guessing and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

